

## **RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ACT, 1880**

**1 of 1880**

**[9th January, 1880]**

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### **SCHEDULE 1 :- THE SCHEDULE**

## **RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ACT, 1880**

**1 of 1880**

**[9th January, 1880]**

An Act to confer certain powers on Religious Societies. preamble.  
WHEREAS it is expedient to simplify the manner in which certain bodies of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship may hold property acquired for such purpose, and to provide for the dissolution of such bodies and the adjustment of their affairs and for the decision of certain questions relating to such bodies:

### **1. Short title :-**

This Act may be called The Religious Societies Act, 1880. Local extent.- It <sup>1</sup>[\* \* \*] shall extend to the whole of India except <sup>2</sup> [the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States]. but nothing herein contained shall apply to any Hindus. Muhammadans or Buddhists, or to any persons whom the State Government may from time to time, by

notification in the Official Gazette. exclude from the operation of this Act.

1. The words "shall come into force at once, and" were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914(10 of 1914), Section 3 and Schedule II.

2. Substituted for "Part B States" by 2 A.L.O.1956(1-1 1-1956). Immediately before the 1st November, 1956, the following were the Part B States in India : Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu. Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. Of these, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Rajasthan and Travancore- Cochin under the name of Kerala are full-fledged States now while the rest have merged with adjoining State or States. MODIFICATION Meghalaya: In its application to the State of Meghalaya in S. 1, substitute the second paragraph as follows :- "It extends to the whole of Meghalaya".- Megha. Gaz. 7-6-1973, Pt. V-A, p. 160.

## **2. Appointment of new trustee in cases not otherwise provided for :-**

When any body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship has acquired, or hereafter shall acquire. any property, and such property has been or hereafter shall be vested in trustees in trust for such body, and it becomes necessary to appoint a new trustee in the place of or in addition to, any such trustee or any trustee appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and no manner of appointing such new trustee is prescribed by any instrument by which such property was so vested or by which the trusts on which it is held have been declared, or such new trustee cannot for any reason be appointed in the manner so prescribed, such new trustee may be appointed in such manner as may be agreed upon by such body, or by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of such body actually present at the meeting at which the appointment is made.

## **3. Appointment under section 2 to be recorded in a memorandum under the hand of the chairman of the meeting :-**

Every appointment of new trustees under section 2 shall be made to appear by some memorandum under the hand of the chairman for the time being of the meeting at which such appointment is made. Such memorandum shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances allow, shall be executed and attested by two or more credible witnesses in the presence of such meeting, and shall be deemed to

be a document of which the registration is required by S.17 of the Registration Act, 1877.

**4. Property to vest in new trustees without conveyance :-**

When any new trustees have been appointed whether in the manner prescribed by any such instrument as aforesaid or in the manner hereinbefore provided, the property subject to the trust shall forthwith, notwithstanding anything contained in any such instrument, become vested, without any conveyance or other assurance, in such new trustees and the old continuing trustees jointly, or, if there are no old continuing trustees, in such new trustees wholly, upon the same trusts, and with and subject to the same powers and provisions as it was vested in the old trustees.

**5. Saving of existing modes of appointment and conveyance :-**

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to be invalidate any appointment of new trustees, or any conveyance of any property, which may hereafter be made as heretofore was by law required.

**6. Provision for dissolution of societies and adjustment of their affairs :-**

Any number not less than three-fifths of the members of any such body as aforesaid may at a meeting convened for the purpose determine that such body shall be dissolved; and thereupon it shall be dissolved forthwith, or at the time when agreed upon; and all necessary steps shall be taken for the disposal and settlement of the property of such body, its claims and liabilities, according to the rules of such body applicable thereto, if any, and, if not, then as such body at such meeting may determine: Provided that, in the event of any dispute arising among the members of such body, the adjustment of its affairs shall be referred to the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction of the district in which the chief building of such body is situate; and the Court shall make such order in the matter as it deems fit.

**7. Upon a dissolution no member to receive profit :-**

If upon the dissolution of any such body there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of such body or any of them, but shall be given to some other body of persons associated for the purpose of maintaining religious worship or some other religious or charitable purpose to be determined by the votes of not less than three-fifths of the members present at a

